Internal transit dues.

651 *Mukalla and Shihr.*
486 On every loaded camel leaving ... ... Re.1.
On every camel man[1] ... ... As.2.

Shibam.
On every *Bahar* brought in from Qu'aiti ports or territory ... ... $\frac{1}{2}$.
On every *Bahar* from other places in Aden Protectorate or from Yemen ... ... $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Passport Fees (compulsory).

On every passport Rs.2
Photograph by state photographer Rs.3

Defence.

Regular Army.

704 The strength of the regular army is as follows: one Subedar, who apparently knows no drill and only appears in uniform on very special occasions; four Jemadars, of whom two are ex-Yemen Infantry officers, and two are Indians, one of them being a Pathan in command of the artillery; 350 to 400 Yafa'is, and 250 slaves.

The non-commissioned ranks are, Havildar, Naik and Lais Naik. The Yafa'is receive nine dollars a month, and the slaves one to three dollars as pocket-money, but they are much better off than the Yafa'is for they receive regular rations for themselves and every member of their families. They are provided with wives, and given milk, which is scarce, for their wives and children. The 702 cadet corps, already referred to, ensures a constant supply of disciplined recruits.

713 The force is armed with every sort of rifle, but principally Martini Henrys. They are said to keep them perfectly clean inside and out. There is a "range" behind the town. The regulars 714 are all provided with a khaki uniform, shirt and shorts, and a 708 red fez, but the uniform is not worn except by the guards at the 523 palace and on special occasions. There are said to be parades every two days. There is a band consisting of 14 who wear khaki uniforms and scarlet glengarries. The regulars for the most part are stationed in Mukalla, but there are a few in Shihr and Reida.

Irregulars.

704 There are said to be 1,000 to 1,200 irregulars officered by eleven 701 *Muqaddams* who receive 35 to 40 dollars a month. Each *Muqaddam* has a paid *Muswir* who receives 20 to 25 dollars, and each man is said to receive seven dollars a month. They are stationed in the districts. In Shibam there are 40 Yafa'is and 60 slaves. There are about 500 Yafa'is in the neighbourhood of Shibam who are [635] paid but allowed to work their own fields. The Sultan's representative in the Shibam province is in command of the troops.

[1] Members of certain tribes are exempted from this tax.

4:Serjeant U-Z[no date]1942 MI.1 Yemen MI.1
Hadhramaut MMA

A
snoop in kind—perhaps corn or an annual
701 gift of cloth—though their pay is more often
714 than not in arrears. The soldiers wear no
302 uniform apart from the indigo-dyed *futah*
(kilt) and turban and a coating of indigo over
● 713 the body which is supposed to keep out the
702 cold, but their rifles are supplied by the
Sultans and so many rounds of ammunition
per annum. They have no military training
except where partially controlled by Aden.

Y
The same system obtains in the independent
Arab state of the Yemen, except that, instead
634 of petty Sultans, there are governors of
643 districts owing allegiance, at least in theory, to
651 the Imam. Taxation in the Yemen is perhaps
433 more irksome on the peasant than in the Aden
461 Protectorate and a 10 per cent tax is exacted
178 from every Yemeni bringing back money to
his native village. In the interior of this part
of Arabia enterprise is only too often stamped
out by the Sultans who crush all attempts at
betterment, or new concerns, by uneconomic
taxation. It is to this that we must attribute
the decay of trade and agriculture in Arab
countries such as Palestine and Iraq and not
to lack of initiative on the part of the Arab
himself. One has only to see the great terrace
systems of the Yemen to be assured of the
potentiality of Arab enterprise.

Y
Most towns of any size have a market on a
fixed day of the week, often a Thursday (*Suq*
438 *al-Khamis*), when those who wish to buy or sell
439 flock to the little town. The country people
366 bring grain, fruit and vegetables, sheep, goats
Bait and cattle, and the beautiful woollen carpet-
strips woven by the women. The Sultan
usually has a market tax of 10 per cent on
sales. Here the countryman can buy Japan-
ese enamel-ware, German lamps, Turkish or
Indian matches, kerosene, old beer bottles
from the messes in Aden, etc. Cotton *futahs*
from Japan, or the fine Javanese sarongs
which may have been imported as early as
A.D. 1500 are displayed along with local
weaves. It is a curious thing that these
Japanese *futahs* are made in a number of
different patterns, of which certain kinds
seem to be preferred by individual tribes,
though there seems to be no fixed rule.

Y
From the East Indies come tea and the
859 spices, ginger and cardamom. Tea is the
more honourable drink, though coffee-husk
ground and infused with ginger is drunk the
860 more commonly. The peasant can buy the

Bait continued
on p. 70 (B)

30: Gt. Britain G-5 (ca. 1918) 1920 MJ1 Saudi Arabia
Hadhramaut MM2

619 into settled or agricultural, and nomad races, with the differences due to and inseparable from their modes of life. The racial 142 type which marks the original population of this part of Arabia is characterized by a coppery complexion and high cheek-bones, not unlike the purer strains of old North American Indian blood. The hair is straight and usually tied up tightly in a bunch on the top of the head, a mode of immemorial antiquity, depicted on Egyptian monuments. But this indigenous type, though still exclusively confined to some of the littoral sub-tribes and to others in the maritime ranges, has been greatly modified by incursions of the taller Semitic race, who wear their hair loose and wavy and lack the reddish complexion of the indigenous race; they came from the north, mainly the ancient district of Jauf, which appears to have been convulsed by bitter internal strife after the Prophet's death, owing to the jealousy of rival factions which followed the decease of the then paramount chief, Ma'an. His family fled southward to escape persecution, followed by other branches of a former ruling house. They finally penetrated as far south as the Yeshbum valley, where they settled as mere *raya*, or tributary subjects of the Ahl Bunyar people, under the 'Abd el-Wahīd Sultanate which then dominated the country nearly to the city of Nisāb. Increasing in power and numbers these Jaufi clans eventually drove the Bunyar on to the Dahr plateau, where they remain to this day, and thrust back the 'Abd el-Wahīd rule as far as the strong city of Habbān. The clans now proclaimed themselves an integral tribal unit which became the nucleus and origin of the Upper 'Aulaqi. They formed an alliance with their southern neighbours, the Ba Kāzim, who, thus assisted, threw off the 'Abd el-Wahīd yoke too, and became the Lower 'Aulaqi.

Upper and Lower Yāfa' have been colonized in much the same way—the invaders in this case coming from Yemen. The central district of Dathīnah presents both types, as does the Fadhli country, while the 'Abdāli have absorbed so much alien blood as to have almost lost all racial distinction; they are indeed strongly characterized by negroid intermarriages which have introduced a swarthy coarse-featured type. Still further west, the Subeihi still preserve an indigenous type, though tainted with negro blood.

619 The fighting organization and equipment of the confederations deserve somewhat detailed notice. Beginning with the Sultan and • 713 the 'Dōlah', or adult males of his house, we find that all wear the national dagger or *jambiyah*; but the scabbard does not curl up in horse-shoe form, unless its owner is something of a swashbuckler,

30: Gt. Britain G-5 (ca. 1918) 1920 MJ1 Saudi Arabia
Hadhramaut MM21

and wears the tribal pattern. The Sultan himself, and the senior members of his house, when on duty or attending public functions, wear swords of scimitar design for cutting only, with a very small hilt and inadequate guard. The scabbard, of red morocco leather mounted in silver, is slung by a loop of silken cord over the left shoulder. The 'Naqībs' (governors), when representing the Sultan, also carry swords, but they are none of them, as a rule, good swordsmen. Some of the more civilized potentates on the littoral carry pistols or revolvers as well.

Working down through the Sultan's household we come to the *askaris*, or hereditary retainers (this term is also applied to tribesmen when serving as a permanent detachment). The hereditary class does not as a rule provide good combatants, for all their males are enrolled in the ranks automatically—regardless of physique or fitness—on attaining puberty, and serve till too decrepit to get about. Being looked on as servants rather than soldiers, they are not adapted to the rigours of campaigning, nor do they practise much with firearms, which are the property of the Sultan. They are, in fact, chiefly engaged on police duty and the enforcement of bazaar taxes. With them may be classed the *abīd* or slaves—the most consistently faithful dependants of any Sultanate. They are armed like the *askaris*, but occasionally carry a scabbardless *nimshah*—a straight, single-edged blade, round-pointed and heavy-backed, with a plain unguarded hilt like the handle of an ordinary knife. Slaves do not wear the *jambiyah*. The askari's *jambiyah* is his own property. Both *askaris* and slaves are partly armed with matchlocks or rifles, according to the resources of the Sultan's arsenal; and the less efficient and junior members of the corps carry spears.

The *jambiyah* has been fully described elsewhere (p. 153 f.). Spear-heads are long and narrow, of privet-leaf shape, fashioned of soft steel, with sharp edges and point, but no barb, the hafts varying from five to six feet in length. Lances, used by cavalry, have shorter heads than spears, and stouter hafts, about seven feet in length, gripped overhand. Matchlock guns are rapidly becoming obsolete and are being replaced by the breech-loader, the most common pattern being the Graz rifle or carbine. Remingtons, Turkish Martinis, and a few other patterns are occasionally seen. Practically all the Subeihi have breech-loaders, and the Quteibi and Haushabi are well provided with them. As time goes on the Arab will, generally, thanks to his better armament, become a more formidable foe. Ammunition for the breech-loader is not very plentiful, and native reloading and recapping have not, as yet, proved very successful.